

# CHARLOTTE JOURNAL

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## THE GRAND WHIG FESTIVAL AT BALTIMORE.

From the *Baltimore Patriot*, Nov. 13.  
Yesterday was a proud day for the Whigs of Baltimore and of Maryland. It will be remembered in our victories hereafter, and will cheer our animates, and give an impetus to the Whig cause in its future struggles against Executive dictation, and the disciplined army of office holders and their followers. It will be remembered for the grand and imposing display it presented of true and patriotic hearts, resolving to support the Constitution and the Law, and to oppose manfully, successfully, and unitedly, the office holders' party and its Executive nominated candidates, Messrs. Van Buren and Johnson. It will be remembered for the glorious interchange of good feelings, of patriotic Whig sentiments which took place between the Whigs of Maryland and their brothers of Pennsylvania, and which made all hearts present beat with patriotic joy. It will be remembered for the heartfelt and long repeated cheers of approbation which went up from thousands of freemen, in ratification of so glorious a determination. In fine, the day was a glorious one, which will never be obliterated from the remembrances of those who participated in its festivities.

At sunrise, a salute of thirteen guns, one for each of the old original States of the Confederacy, was fired in the day of celebration. During the forenoon the principal streets and avenues leading to the place appointed for the Festival, at the western extremity of the City, were thronged with people wending their way to the scene of festivity, where every thing was prepared by the Committee in the most admirable taste and order for the occasion. The tables were abundantly supplied with all that could be desired, and were so arranged as to radiate from the centre to the circumference, and accommodate the immense assemblage which had come together. On the portico of the mansion, and near the tables, two full bands of music were stationed, playing exhilarating and patriotic airs, appropriate to the toasts, as they were given. In front of the portico, the American Eagle was represented holding in his beak a flag spreading far out to the right and left, on which were inscribed in large letters—"THE CONSTITUTION" and "THE UNION." From the portico, the broad American banner extended to the centre table, where officers of the day, and the invited guests from abroad, were to be seated, and during the festival was undulating in the breeze. At one o'clock, a heavy piece of ordnance told the hour of sitting down to the tables. The multitude then assembled around the festive board, and the harmony, the order, the unanimity of sentiment, and the utmost flow of good spirits which there prevailed, was a gratifying earnest that all present were of one mind and of one political faith.

The following gentlemen were appointed officers of the day—  
The venerable LOUIS TIEMAN, President.  
Vice Presidents—Major General William McDonald, Hon. Nathaniel F. Williams, James M. Buchanan, Esq., Isaac Munroe, Esq., Col. E. L. Finley, James W. McCulloch, Esq., Col. Wm. Stuart, Gen. S. C. Leakin, T. Yates Walsh, Esq., Joshua Jones, Esq., Samuel McCallan, Esq., Gen. George W. Williamson, Peter Leary, Esq.

After the cloths from the table were removed, the company was called upon to listen to the regular toasts, which would then be read. The President, and Mr. McCulloch, one of the Vice Presidents, then stepped upon the table, when the latter read the first three regular toasts. As each was given, it was responded to by the most electrifying and soul-cheering applause, by the discharge of cannon, and by patriotic airs from the bands of music.

Previous to the announcement of the fourth regular toast, Mr. Munroe, another of the Vice Presidents, rose and stated, that he had been requested by the venerable President of the day, to call the attention of the whole assemblage to the next sentiment to be given, as it was intended as an offering of respect and gratitude to our truly patriotic and honorable friends and guests, composing the *Delegation from Pennsylvania*, who had returned to us our favorite flag of liberty, with an inscription upon it which had animated and gladdened all hearts. He then read the fourth toast, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

When the immense cheering which followed the announcement of this sentiment had subsided; Colonel McKim, of the Pennsylvania Delegation, who in the meantime was called for loud and long, rose to respond to the call and to the sentiment. He concluded his remarks, which, notwithstanding the time, were totally inadequate to do justice to, by offering the following sentiment:

## THE WHIGS OF THE UNION, AND THE UNION OF THE WHIGS.

(Read and long continued applause.)  
Mr. Buchanan being loudly called upon for a speech, rose and remarked, that instead of occupying the time with a speech of his own, he would introduce to his fellow Whigs, who would address them, and to whom he was well assured, they would listen with far greater pleasure than to any thing which he might himself offer. Mr. Owee was then loudly called for. He rose and spoke for some time with great spirit, power, and effect; but we are unable today to give an outline of his speech; as we are also of the speeches of several other gentlemen who spoke on the occasion. The following are the

**REGULAR TOASTS.**  
1. *The late Election in Maryland*—It is a noble pledge of her attachment to the true principles of Liberty.  
2. *The Constitution of the United States of America*—Alike the charter of a general government, and a sacred compact between the States.  
3. *The Union*—It springs from kindred affections, and by these will be secured.  
4. *Our guests from Philadelphia*—The welcome representatives of the political equality of Pennsylvania.  
5. *The Presidency of the United States*—It should never be won by stratagem, seized by ambition, nor controlled by faction.  
6. *The election of '36*—May it mark the era of Reform, and sweep from the seats of power the evil-doers of spoils.  
7. *The next Administration*—Into whose hands power may fall, let him not claim to execute the law "as he understands it."  
8. *The Senate of the United States*—Dignified by its spirit of patriotism and eloquence have shed around our government imperishable renown.  
9. *Party feeling*—A holy sentiment when it distinguishes the defenders of free institutions from those who would destroy them.  
10. *The Sages and Soldiers of the Revolution*—Immortal honor to the dead, and generous succor to the living.  
11. *The Opponents of Dictation*—They will yield their personal preferences when their country's good demands it.  
12. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—Grateful for their services, we glory in their fame.  
13. *Our Countrymen*—The sacred and cherished companions of freemen.

**VOLUNTEERS.**  
By Luke Tieman, President of the day—*Henry Clay*—The history of his country is a monument to his renown.  
By Jas. W. McCulloch, Vice President—*Daniel Webster*—The profound Jurist, the enlightened Statesman, and the devoted Patriot.  
By James M. Buchanan, Vice President—*John C. Calhoun*—The late war attests his patriotism, the great works of national improvement are the proofs of his statesmanship, and the ardent attachment of his friends, the fruit of his private virtues.  
By Col. E. L. Finley, Vice President—*General William B. Harrison*—As wise in council as in arms successful.  
By T. Y. Walsh, Vice President—*Hugh L. White*—Those love him most who know him best.  
By Isaac Munroe, Vice President—*Joseph R. Buchanan*—The Governor elect of Pennsylvania—The rock upon which faction has floundered. Honest—intelligent—patriotic—the "Key-stone State" any well be proud of the Farmer of Washington County.  
By Samuel Fox, of Philadelphia—*The Key-stone State*—There are stone-masons and brick-masons, and strong arms and warm hearts, and liberty-lovers enough there, to keep little Martin, with his fingers, of any body else's fingers, from picking the "Key-stone" out of that Arch.  
By Nathaniel F. Williams, Vice President—*Gen. Samuel Smith*—The hero and patriot of two wars; the energetic and highly esteemed Mayor of Baltimore.  
By Isaac Munroe, Vice President—*Tennessee*—She has hoisted the White flag, and carries the bell against Caesar's mandate for the succession.  
By Charles F. Mayer—The memory of John Marshall—His patriotic life was his country's glory—his wisdom and purity will be cherished while her constitution endures.  
By Wm. P. Creed, of the Philadelphia Whig Committee—*The Whigs of Maryland*—Their successful struggle in defence of Constitutional Liberty merits the approbation of all good men.  
By William Adrean, 3d Vice President of the Young Men's Convention—*The Hon. George Poindexter*—The able statesman and pure patriot—although persecuted, vilified, and slandered, by the minions of power, stands like a monument of pure gold that has been tried seven times in the furnace.  
By George Earnest—*Education*—The Patriot, Hero, and Statesman of the Republic—if you would increase their number—in the language of A. Jackson, Doctor of Laws, "improve the intellect of the female mind."

Many others were given, which we could not collect. Letters were read from Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Gen. Harrison, and Judge White, Mr. Calhoun, and several others, which are inserted below.

At four o'clock the assemblage prepared to leave the ground; a procession was formed, four to eight deep, and reaching about a mile in length, which marched through the whole city to the first ward on the Point even, and then returned to the Eutaw House, where the immense concourse, composed, as was judged on all hands, of more than five thousand people, were addressed by several gentlemen from the portico of the hotel, and soon after witnessed a most splendid display of Fire Works prepared for the occasion by the ingenious and indefatigable Mr. Scott. After which the people generally dispersed, apparently highly gratified with one of the most grand and imposing celebrations ever witnessed in Baltimore.

As the procession moved through the city in the afternoon, its great length and imposing appearance excited the admiration of hundreds who had been prevented from joining personally in the festival, although their hearts and good wishes were present; and the enthusiasm of both Whigs and Van Burenites. The latter could hardly believe

## THEIR OWN EYES, AND MANY OF THEM DECLARED THAT THERE WAS SOME MISTAKE ABOUT THE BUSINESS—THAT IF THE PROCESSION WAS COMPOSED ALL OF WHIGS, ONE HALF OF THEM MUST HAVE COME IN FROM THE OUT COUNTRIES OF THE STATE, &c.

The order and regularity with which the procession moved through the city, and the efficiency and promptness of the Chief Marshal and his assistants, in fulfilling the duties of their stations, are deserving of all praise.

**MR. CLAY'S LETTER.**  
Annapolis, 4th Nov. 1835.  
Gentlemen: I am honored with your invitation to the celebration of the late triumph in Maryland of the Whigs at the general election, proposed on the 11th inst. Starting cordially in all their feelings and sympathies on the occasion, I should be delighted to participate in the contemplated festival, but I regret that it will not be in my power to leave home at that time.

I sincerely hope that the auspicious event which you intend to commemorate, and other similar events, may lead to the defeat of the Baltimore Convention, which you justly so much deprecate. I believe, with you, that the election of Mr. Van Buren, under all the circumstances by which it is attempted to be brought about, and with the consequences which would necessarily flow from it, would be fatal to the purity and existence of our institutions. Entertaining sincerely this conclusion, I offer as a sentiment at your festival, *Union and concord, and a sacrifice of all individual attachment, in support of a Presidential candidate opposed to the Baltimore nomination.*

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect, your friend and obedt. servant,  
H. CLAY.

**MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER.**  
Boston, November 4, 1835.  
Gentlemen: On my return to town, after an absence of some days, I have the pleasure to receive your letter of the 21st of October, inviting me to attend a festival, intended to be given in Baltimore on the 11th inst.

I hope it is not doubted that I regard the cause, whose triumph in Maryland is thus to be celebrated, as the true cause of the country, of patriotism, and of civil liberty; and I assure you, gentlemen, that I rejoice, sincerely, in every evidence, and especially in all such decisive manifestations as Maryland has recently given, of the prevalence, among our fellow citizens, of principle, over devotion to men; of paramount attachment to the constitution; and of unwavering resolution to maintain all those guards for liberty, which our forefathers have established for us. I should have very true pleasure in being with you and your friends, on the proposed occasion, if it were in my power; but indispensable duties at home will occupy me till the period shall arrive when I must go to Washington for the winter. I pray you to signify to the gentlemen, when assembled, not only my congratulations for the success which they celebrate, but my high respect for the people of Maryland, for the independence, the consistency, and the true love of civil liberty, which they have so signally manifested.

I am, gentlemen, with much personal regard, your friend and obedt. servt.,  
DANIEL WEBSTER.

**MR. CALHOUN'S LETTER.**  
Fort Hill, 4th Nov. 1835.  
Gentlemen: The mail of yesterday brought me your note of the 21st ult., inviting me, in the name of the citizens of Baltimore, opposed to the President nominating his successor, to attend a festival to be given on the 11th inst., in honor of the late triumph in Maryland, by those opposed to the Executive nominee. The great distance and the shortness of the time puts it out of my power to attend. No one can look with greater alarm than I do on the attempt of the Chief Magistrate to appoint his successor. Should it succeed, open and undisguised as it is, and resting, as it almost exclusively does, on the assumed subserviency of the nominee to the will of the President, without those high qualifications and services, on his part, calculated to command the regard of the people, or to fit him for the duties of the high office to which he aspires, it would afford conclusive proof of the consummation of executive usurpation, over the other departments of the Government, and the Constitution and liberty of the People.

Entertaining these views, I regard with pleasure the decided victory achieved by Maryland in the late election, over the President's nominee, and, of course, over executive dictation. It is the more honorable to the State, played as she is so near the focus of influence and corruption, while others, more remote and less exposed, have yielded such ready obedience to the nod of power. Her victory cannot but have an important bearing, in deciding the present struggle favorably to the cause of liberty; but a regard to truth compels me to say, that, in my opinion, whatever may be the result of the pending contest between the people and the President, the time must come, and that far sooner than it is anticipated, when executive influence and power will forever silence the popular voice, unless indeed the friends of liberty and free institutions shall zealously and honestly unite in a common effort to eradicate the causes which have given such extraordinary power and influence to the executive department of the government, and placed the country in its present dangerous condition. They may be almost traced to the same origin—the fiscal action of the government. While millions on millions are heaped up in the Treasury, beyond the expenditure of this, the most extravagant of all administrations, constituting an immense fund to act on the cupidity of the mercenary, and to unite in one solid and compact band all, in and out of office, who prefer their own advancement to the public good, any attempt to arrest the progress of power and corruption must end in disappointment and failure. It will be found almost impossible to elect honest and capable men, or, if such should be elected, to administer the government honestly and fairly, or with a single eye to the public interest. Here lies the spot of the disease, and if there be not intelligence and patriotism enough to apply a remedy, it requires not the gift of prophecy to predict the end, whatever may be the termination of the presidential struggle. I do not by these remarks intend to damp the ardor of those who are at present so zealously and honorably engaged in debating executive interference and dictation, in what belongs exclusively to the free and voluntary choice of the people. My object is far different, to elevate their views to the real cause of the disease, and to direct their aim to the point where every blow would fall, and where victory, when achieved, instead of being temporary, would be complete and permanent. With great respect, I am, &c. &c.  
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

## GEN. HARRISON'S LETTER.

Cincinnati, Nov. 5th, 1835.  
Gentlemen: I had the honor to receive, on Saturday last, at the moment that I was sitting out to visit a sick member of my family in the country, your letter of the 21st ult., and I will respond to it with great regret that I am obliged to decline the invitation with which you have honored me, but I am compelled to do so. The victory which it is your intention to celebrate, is immediately entitled to that distinction, as well for the importance of its results as the manner in which it was achieved. The battle was fought and won under the banner of the Constitution, and as all battles should be won for a Republic, by the voluntary efforts of the people. They came in the field under the influence of no party organization; their array exhibited no combined movements, no evidence of training, nor disciplined obedience to the will of a present or absent commander, but a spontaneous movement under the impulse of patriotic feelings. The victory is gained, but they ask for no division of the spoils. They are carried to the credit of the nation, for the common benefit of the victors and the vanquished. I ask leave to remark, that, although a devoted admirer of military discipline, I want needs to express my sense of the mischief which will follow the admission of any of its principles into the civil affairs of the Government, for the purpose of operating upon the elective franchise of this free people.

I beg leave, gentlemen, to offer you, least having reference to the opinions which I have taken the liberty to intrude upon you. I must beg you also to pardon the Western character of the prose-poetry in which it is written:

*The People of the United States! May they ever remember that to preserve their liberties, they must do their own voting and their own fighting. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect and consideration, your humble servant,  
W. B. HARRISON.*

**JUDGE WHITE'S LETTER.**  
Knoxville, Nov. 2d, 1835.  
Gentlemen: On yesterday I received your polite invitation to be present at a State Festival, to be given in the City of Baltimore on the 11th inst. My distance from you puts it out of my power to accept this invitation.

For this mark of respect I feel very grateful, and regret that my situation compels me to deny myself the pleasure of being present with you. With sentiments of the highest respect, I am your most obedient servant,  
HUGH L. WHITE.

**MR. DUANE'S LETTER.**  
Parsippany, October 26, 1835.  
Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your letter, inviting me to your State Festival, intended to celebrate the recent triumph in Maryland, of those who are opposed to the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidential Chair. According with you in opinion, as I do, in this instance, it would give me pleasure to be one of your guests; but circumstances not to be controlled will prevent the gratification of my wishes. It may not be improper, however, to express to you some of the sentiments which the occasion calls forth.

The practicability of institutions such as ours, has been a problem for more than two thousand years. The experiment has often been made in vain, and we have been for about half a century engaged in making it ourselves. In this day, Mr. Jefferson said it was successful. Have we the same confidence still? Do our fellow citizens act (in the only way in which they now maintain their liberties) with the same anxiety for the Republic which they feel for their wives and their children? On the contrary, is not political education greatly neglected? While we are almost morbidly suspicious about our rights, are not our corresponding duties almost unknown or unperformed? Are not masses of those who claim to be a part of an intelligently governing power, led to vote as directed by selfish demagogues, just as flocks of sheep are driven by the whistle of their keepers or the barking of their dogs?

Heretofore all republics have fallen, not in the first instance, as is often incorrectly said, under the arms of military chiefs, but beneath the artifices of pretended friends of the people. It was to escape the odious thraldom of such political impostors, that the citizens of many free States submitted to a single despot. A similar fate to ourselves has been predicted by the enemies of reform in Europe. The people there are warned to beware of such institutions as ours, and the warning is given in consequence of the usurpations, corruptions, and outrages, which have been of late so badly practised amongst us. To these tokens of decay, another is now added—The President has designated his successor, and the terrors of party excommunication are denounced against all who may dare to disobey this political Bull.

That your State resists this downward course is encouraging. That Tennessee revolts at it still more cheering. And I am not without hope, that should Pennsylvania be following the example. In this State, a large portion of the democratic republican family, of which I have ever been a member, have at all times had the courage as well as the wisdom to think and act for themselves. They have scorned to be drilled by demagogues from all party flags, mere followers of political camps, ready to strap the spoils from friend or foe. Such independent men will be especially watchful times like the present. Indeed, towards Mr. Van Buren (and I say it dispassionately) no considerable part of the freemen of Pennsylvania have ever been partial. And I add, what candid men of every party must admit, that the mass of our citizens are anxious to have, as his opponent, some individual whom they may support consistently with their principles.

It must be obvious, therefore, that successful opposition to Mr. Van Buren depends upon the means that may be employed to resist him. It seems, we are so fortunate as to have many estimable and worthy of the Executive chair; and yet so unfortunate as not to have one whose claims are so transcendent as to overshadow all others, or against whom objections may not be successfully, however unjustly, made. There appears to be no alternative, therefore, between submission to the dictation of the President, and resistance to it through that candidate who may be the least likely to provoke opposition or arouse prejudice. A candid one of those who favor the preference of what is expedient for what is right. In personal affairs, or in public stations, the rule, that what is right is alone expedient, may be safely adhered to. But casting our eyes upon the history of free States, and particularly our own, it can scarcely be denied that what is expedient is sometimes absolutely right also.

As the approaching contest must end in war on the one hand, the republic, the suggestion must naturally rise in the minds of dispassionate men, that

## A JOINT SNAKE.

Was, a few days since, killed in this country, and is now in possession of Messrs. Williams, Haywood, & Co., Druggists, of this city, in a state of preservation. It is about six feet in length, and a little larger in circumference than a man's thumb. It is variegated colors, running longitudinally the body. It is separated into a dozen fifteen pieces, and appears susceptible of being divided into parts not more than the eighth of an inch in length, so numerous to the joints.

The existence of the joint-snake has been denied by many, but a sight of this, we would think, would remove all scepticism relation to this fact in natural history.—*High Standard.*

**Disgraceful Assault.**—Considerable excitement occurred on "Change" yesterday, in consequence of a report that one of our old respectable ship owners and merchants had been assaulted, and inhonorably beaten, by his son and partner. This assault, it is said, took place on the Western avenue, two three days ago, whilst the two were riding home together in a carriage; and the son, after giving his father the lie, attacked and beat him over the head with the butt end of a whip.

This is not the first assault of the kind committed by the same individual on the person of his father. Two or three years ago he beat his father in their counting room with the fire poker, until some of the neighboring merchants were obliged to interfere. *Boston paper.*

**Where is Judge Lynch?**

**Miniature Steam Engine.**—Probably the smallest specimen of working machinery in the world is in the possession of Mr. Toplis, the Museum of National Manufactures in Piccadilly square. It is a working model of a high pressure steam engine, made of iron, which is perfect in all its parts, does weigh above two hundred and fifty grains, and will stand upon a shilling. The whole, including the boiler, may be covered with thimble, and sufficient steam can be generated to keep it in motion for more than ten minutes.—*London Paper.*

**Extraordinary Death.**—A man named Joseph Andrews, a feeder-cutter at Sheffield, aged about fifty, on returning from a visit at Woodhouse, near Rotherham, when a state of intoxication, lost his way, and immersed up to the neck in a bog, where he lived seven days undiscovered, and, on being discovered, and taken out, died in about half an hour.

**A Cow worth a Navy.**—Mr. Barnita, of York, Penn., offers for sale a choice stock cattle, amongst which is a cow that produces from sixteen to twenty pounds of butter a week. The Farmer and Gardener says that the milk, even when perfectly sweet, can be converted into butter in less than a minute, by merely stirring it with a spoon. The price asked is \$800.

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Boston, November 4, 1835.  
Gentlemen: On my return to town, after an absence of some days, I have the pleasure to receive your letter of the 21st of October, inviting me to attend a festival, intended to be given in Baltimore on the 11th inst.

I hope it is not doubted that I regard the cause, whose triumph in Maryland is thus to be celebrated, as the true cause of the country, of patriotism, and of civil liberty; and I assure you, gentlemen, that I rejoice, sincerely, in every evidence, and especially in all such decisive manifestations as Maryland has recently given, of the prevalence, among our fellow citizens, of principle, over devotion to men; of paramount attachment to the constitution; and of unwavering resolution to maintain all those guards for liberty, which our forefathers have established for us. I should have very true pleasure in being with you and your friends, on the proposed occasion, if it were in my power; but indispensable duties at home will occupy me till the period shall arrive when I must go to Washington for the winter. I pray you to signify to the gentlemen, when assembled, not only my congratulations for the success which they celebrate, but my high respect for the people of Maryland, for the independence, the consistency, and the true love of civil liberty, which they have so signally manifested.

I am, gentlemen, with much personal regard, your friend and obedt. servt.,  
DANIEL WEBSTER.

**MR. CALHOUN'S LETTER.**  
Fort Hill, 4th Nov. 1835.  
Gentlemen: The mail of yesterday brought me your note of the 21st ult., inviting me, in the name of the citizens of Baltimore, opposed to the President nominating his successor, to attend a festival to be given on the 11th inst., in honor of the late triumph in Maryland, by those opposed to the Executive nominee. The great distance and the shortness of the time puts it out of my power to attend. No one can look with greater alarm than I do on the attempt of the Chief Magistrate to appoint his successor. Should it succeed, open and undisguised as it is, and resting, as it almost exclusively does, on the assumed subserviency of the nominee to the will of the President, without those high qualifications and services, on his part, calculated to command the regard of the people, or to fit him for the duties of the high office to which he aspires, it would afford conclusive proof of the consummation of executive usurpation, over the other departments of the Government, and the Constitution and liberty of the People.

Entertaining these views, I regard with pleasure the decided victory achieved by Maryland in the late election, over the President's nominee, and, of course, over executive dictation. It is the more honorable to the State, played as she is so near the focus of influence and corruption, while others, more remote and less exposed, have yielded such ready obedience to the nod of power. Her victory cannot but have an important bearing, in deciding the present struggle favorably to the cause of liberty; but a regard to truth compels me to say, that, in my opinion, whatever may be the result of the pending contest between the people and the President, the time must come, and that far sooner than it is anticipated, when executive influence and power will forever silence the popular voice, unless indeed the friends of liberty and free institutions shall zealously and honestly unite in a common effort to eradicate the causes which have given such extraordinary power and influence to the executive department of the government, and placed the country in its present dangerous condition. They may be almost traced to the same origin—the fiscal action of the government. While millions on millions are heaped up in the Treasury, beyond the expenditure of this, the most extravagant of all administrations, constituting an immense fund to act on the cupidity of the mercenary, and to unite in one solid and compact band all, in and out of office, who prefer their own advancement to the public good, any attempt to arrest the progress of power and corruption must end in disappointment and failure. It will be found almost impossible to elect honest and capable men, or, if such should be elected, to administer the government honestly and fairly, or with a single eye to the public interest. Here lies the spot of the disease, and if there be not intelligence and patriotism enough to apply a remedy, it requires not the gift of prophecy to predict the end, whatever may be the termination of the presidential struggle. I do not by these remarks intend to damp the ardor of those who are at present so zealously and honorably engaged in debating executive interference and dictation, in what belongs exclusively to the free and voluntary choice of the people. My object is far different, to elevate their views to the real cause of the disease, and to direct their aim to the point where every blow would fall, and where victory, when achieved, instead of being temporary, would be complete and permanent. With great respect, I am, &c. &c.  
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

## GEN. HARRISON'S LETTER.

Cincinnati, Nov. 5th, 1835.  
Gentlemen: I had the honor to receive, on Saturday last, at the moment that I was sitting out to visit a sick member of my family in the country, your letter of the 21st ult., and I will respond to it with great regret that I am obliged to decline the invitation with which you have honored me, but I am compelled to do so. The victory which it is your intention to celebrate, is immediately entitled to that distinction, as well for the importance of its results as the manner in which it was achieved. The battle was fought and won under the banner of the Constitution, and as all battles should be won for a Republic, by the voluntary efforts of the people. They came in the field under the influence of no party organization; their array exhibited no combined movements, no evidence of training, nor disciplined obedience to the will of a present or absent commander, but a spontaneous movement under the impulse of patriotic feelings. The victory is gained, but they ask for no division of the spoils. They are carried to the credit of the nation, for the common benefit of the victors and the vanquished. I ask leave to remark, that, although a devoted admirer of military discipline, I want needs to express my sense of the mischief which will follow the admission of any of its principles into the civil affairs of the Government, for the purpose of operating upon the elective franchise of this free people.

I beg leave, gentlemen, to offer you, least having reference to the opinions which I have taken the liberty to intrude upon you. I must beg you also to pardon the Western character of the prose-poetry in which it is written:

*The People of the United States! May they ever remember that to preserve their liberties, they must do their own voting and their own fighting. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect and consideration, your humble servant,  
W. B. HARRISON.*

**JUDGE WHITE'S LETTER.**  
Knoxville, Nov. 2d, 1835.  
Gentlemen: On yesterday I received your polite invitation to be present at a State Festival, to be given in the City of Baltimore on the 11th inst. My distance from you puts it out of my power to accept this invitation.

For this mark of respect I feel very grateful, and regret that my situation compels me to deny myself the pleasure of being present with you. With sentiments of the highest respect, I am your most obedient servant,  
HUGH L. WHITE.

**MR. DUANE'S LETTER.**  
Parsippany, October 26, 1835.  
Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your letter, inviting me to your State Festival, intended to celebrate the recent triumph in Maryland, of those who are opposed to the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidential Chair. According with you in opinion, as I do, in this instance, it would give me pleasure to be one of your guests; but circumstances not to be controlled will prevent the gratification of my wishes. It may not be improper, however, to express to you some of the sentiments which the occasion calls forth.

The practicability of institutions such as ours, has been a problem for more than two thousand years. The experiment has often been made in vain, and we have been for about half a century engaged in making it ourselves. In this day, Mr. Jefferson said it was successful. Have we the same confidence still? Do our fellow citizens act (in the only way in which they now maintain their liberties) with the same anxiety for the Republic which they feel for their wives and their children? On the contrary, is not political education greatly neglected? While we are almost morbidly suspicious about our rights, are not our corresponding duties almost unknown or unperformed? Are not masses of those who claim to be a part of an intelligently governing power, led to vote as directed by selfish demagogues, just as flocks of sheep are driven by the whistle of their keepers or the barking of their dogs?

Heretofore all republics have fallen, not in the first instance, as is often incorrectly said, under the arms of military chiefs, but beneath the artifices of pretended friends of the people. It was to escape the odious thraldom of such political impostors, that the citizens of many free States submitted to a single despot. A similar fate to ourselves has been predicted by the enemies of reform in Europe. The people there are warned to beware of such institutions as ours, and the warning is given in consequence of the usurpations, corruptions, and outrages, which have been of late so badly practised amongst us. To these tokens of decay, another is now added—The President has designated his successor, and the terrors of party excommunication are denounced against all who may dare to disobey this political Bull.

That your State resists this downward course is encouraging. That Tennessee revolts at it still more cheering. And I am not without hope, that should Pennsylvania be following the example. In this State, a large portion of the democratic republican family, of which I have ever been a member, have at all times had the courage as well as the wisdom to think and act for themselves. They have scorned to be drilled by demagogues from all party flags, mere followers of political camps, ready to strap the spoils from friend or foe. Such independent men will be especially watchful times like the present. Indeed, towards Mr. Van Buren (and I say it dispassionately) no considerable part of the freemen of Pennsylvania have ever been partial. And I add, what candid men of every party must admit, that the mass of our citizens are anxious to have, as his opponent, some individual whom they may support consistently with their principles.

It must be obvious, therefore, that successful opposition to Mr. Van Buren depends upon the means that may be employed to resist him. It seems, we are so fortunate as to have many estimable and worthy of the Executive chair; and yet so unfortunate as not to have one whose claims are so transcendent as to overshadow all others, or against whom objections may not be successfully, however unjustly, made. There appears to be no alternative, therefore, between submission to the dictation of the President, and resistance to it through that candidate who may be the least likely to provoke opposition or arouse prejudice. A candid one of those who favor the preference of what is expedient for what is right. In personal affairs, or in public stations, the rule, that what is right is alone expedient, may be safely adhered to. But casting our eyes upon the history of free States, and particularly our own, it can scarcely be denied that what is expedient is sometimes absolutely right also.

As the approaching contest must end in war on the one hand, the republic, the suggestion must naturally rise in the minds of dispassionate men, that

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sectional protection and individual...  
W. J. DUANE.

### North Carolina Legislature.

Wednesday, Nov. 16.

#### SENATE.

The Message of his Excellency the Governor was received from the House of Commons, with a proposition that it be printed, one copy for each member of the Legislature. Concurred in.

Mr. Folk, from the Committee raised for that purpose, reported rules of order for the government of the Senate; which, on motion of Mr. Wellborn, were amended and adopted.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the proceedings of the citizens of Charleston, in reference to the proposed Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston; which, on motion of Mr. Edwards, were ordered to be laid on the table.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Graham, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare Rules of Order for the government of this House, reported the same; which were read and adopted without amendment, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members, together with the Constitutions of the State and of the United States.

Mr. G. from the Select Joint Committee appointed to prepare joint Rules of Order for the government of the two Houses, made a Report; which was adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence. It was subsequently agreed to in that body, and ordered to be printed.

A motion having been made that the House proceed to the appointment of its Standing Committees, the Speaker left the Chair, and the members in the several Congressional Districts having selected the individuals to compose said Committees, the result was announced to the House as follows, viz:

Committee on Claims.—K. Rayner, A. M. Slade, J. L. Foreman, James Harper, Thomas Hoverton, Charles Henry, James McNeill, John Stockard, Blake W. Braxwell, R. C. Cotton, Henry Canale, John L. Smith, and Jonathan Horton.

On Propositions and Ordinances.—J. T. Granbury, Rod. Gary, Lem. Deberry, John H. Hawkins, Isaac Lane, John B. Kelly, Robert Jones, Cobb H. Matthews, C. Brumwell, J. M. Hutchinson, James W. Guinn, and James A. King.

On Education.—John B. Moss, Macdon Moyle, Solomon Jefferys, Peter R. Lilly, L. A. Guinn, Michael Hoke, Thomas L. Cingman, Robert Bond, James W. Howard, O. E. Keane, William A. Graham, John Chencott, and Edward J. Erwin.

On Agriculture.—Whitcomb Stallings, J. Pippin, Elijah Hester, George Thomas, Stephen Dudson, J. A. Dunn, T. H. Speller, C. Wooten, R. Lyon, John Stockard, J. S. Guthrie, Nathaniel Harrison, and Wm. Horton.

On Privileges and Elections.—Th. S. Hoskins, J. L. Swindell, Samuel Brown, John A. MacRae, John H. Lindsay, Michael Hoke, Wm. M. West, John B. Hammond, Wm. R. Hall, J. M. Williamson, Wm. B. Lane, John B. Bedford, and Solomon Lundermill.

On Internal Improvement.—John H. Jacobs, U. W. Swann, T. J. Jenkins, Th. L. Hyatt, Ralph Correll, Levi Hope, Sterling H. Gae, J. W. Hunt, E. B. Dudley, Allen Rogers, William Chambers, May Jervis, and Mordecai Flemming.

The Report of the Public Treasurer was received, transmitted to the Senate, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Saunders, a message was sent to the Senate to raise a select joint Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of Abolition; and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Nov. 19.

#### SENATE.

The Speaker announced to the Senate the following Committees, to wit:

On Finance.—Messrs. Wyche, Marsteller, Moody, Selby, Vain, Fox, Gavin, and Wellborn.

On Education and Literary Fund.—Messrs. McQueen, Gambell, Ezum, Alexander, Moore of Stokes, Cowper of Gates, Dowd, and Sharpe.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Bullock, Brittain, Harrison, McCormick, Reid, and Stephens.

On Propositions and Ordinances.—Messrs. Edmonston, Cooper of Martin, Beasley, Kendall, Hussey, Martin, Moyle of Pitt, and Williams of Person.

On Claims.—Messrs. Moyle of Greene, Williams of Franklin, Tillet, Boulder, Young, Ballew, Patterson, and Baker.

On Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Hill, Harry, Joiner, Kerr, Lindsey, Stoley, Waugh, and Williams of Franklin.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Bryan, Edwards, Hogan, Little, Polk, Moore of Rutherford, Morehead, and Wilson.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Marsteller, and Moore of Stokes.

On the Library.—Messrs. Mebane, Alexander, and Hill.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the communication containing the proceedings of the citizens of Charleston relative to the proposed Rail Road from Cincinnati to that City, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The following gentlemen were appointed to compose the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Public Printer, viz. Messrs. Mebane, Cromartie, Simmons, Ralburn, and Whitaker.

Mr. Folk presented a series of Resolutions, referring the various subjects contained in the Governor's Message to appropriate Committees.

One of these Resolutions proposed that so much of the Message as relates to the Abolitionists, be referred to a joint select Committee, consisting of one member from each Congressional District, on the part of each House.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following Committees:

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Graham, Carson, Hoke, Hyatt, Beasley, Williamson, Clark, Hutchinson, and Jordan.

On Finance.—Messrs. J. W. Guinn, Guthrie, Eaton, A. D. McNeill, King, Fitzgerald, Rayner, Symon, Howerton, Hunt, and Swindell.

Mr. Clingman submitted the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That any act by which the Congress of the United States shall give the Public Lands to the States in which they are situated, or any act by which the minimum price at which the lands are now sold, shall be reduced, would seriously affect the property of all the old States, and do great injustice to those States by which they were originally ceded to the Confederacy.

Resolved, That the Public Debt having been extinguished, and the object for which the cession of the respective portions of the Public Domain, by the States which originally held them, having thus been accomplished, such disposition of the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be made among the States of the Union, as shall be proportioned to the respective sacrifices and expenditures incurred by them in support of the United States; or, at least, in proportion to their Federal population.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit copies of these Resolutions to the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States.

The foregoing Resolutions were read, and, on motion of Mr. Clingman, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next. Mr. Hall of Brunswick, subsequently moved that a Message be sent to the Senate, proposing the reference of the Resolutions to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses. This motion was objected to, and did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Gary, a Message was sent to the Senate, proposing the reference to a Joint Select Committee of so much of the Governor's Message as relates to changing the periods at which the Courts are required to be held in the 3d Judicial Circuit. The proposition was agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. Manly submitted a series of Resolutions, which were adopted, referring to appropriate Committees so much of the Executive Communication as relates to Internal Improvement—so much as relates to the Revenue and Fiscal System—so much as relates to the exchange of Law Reports with other States, and so much as relates to the Public Printing.

On motion of Mr. Guinn, a message was sent to the Senate, and concurred in by that branch, proposing to raise a Select Joint Committee on the subject of the Cherokee lands.

On motion of Mr. Hall, so much of the Executive Message as relates to the claims of North Carolina against the General Government, was referred to a Select Committee.

On motion of Mr. Carson, so much as relates to the establishment of an additional Judicial Circuit, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee on Military Affairs.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation be necessary more effectually to suppress the vice of Gambling in this State.

Mr. Carson presented the petition of sundry citizens of Rutherford and Buncombe, for the incorporation of a Turnpike Company. Laid on the table, on his motion.

Friday, Nov. 20.

#### SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, ordered that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the Supreme Court power and authority in all cases before said Court, by appeal or otherwise, to send any special matters or issue arising in said cases, to the Court below from which any of them were brought, that the fact may be more fully and properly ascertained.

Mr. Cooper, of Martin, presented the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the General Assembly adjourn on the 20th day of December next, sine die; and that the Clerks be directed to make up their estimates to that day; which was read the first and second times and passed—Ayes 29, Noes 29—the Speaker voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Edmonston moved that the Resolution lie upon the table; which was negatively by a vote of 22 to 26. It was then read the third time, when Mr. Cooper moved to amend it; on which a discussion arose, in which Messrs. McQueen, Edwards, Wellborn, Cooper, and Hogan, took part—the three first against, and the two last named gentlemen in favor of, the Resolution; but before the question was taken the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate proposing a reference of so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the right of North Carolina to a portion of the Public Domain, and so much as relates to the Abolitionists of the North, to Select Joint Committees.

Mr. Guthrie moved that the first branch of the proposition be laid on the table; which was carried. The remainder was agreed to, and the Senate informed thereof.

The Speaker announced the following Committees:

Committee on Finance.—Messrs. Slade, McNeill, Hester, Brumwell, and Jacobs.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Hawkins, Irion, Lundermill, Powell, and Cotton.

On Cherokee Lands.—Messrs. Guinn of Macon, Erwin, and Harrison of Buncombe.

On the Library.—Messrs. Canale, Graham, and Canale.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, the Commit-

tee on Agriculture were instructed to inquire whether any legislation be necessary to the late regulating the inspection of Flour at Fayetteville.

Mr. Manly stated that a vacancy had occurred in the Office of Major General of the 6th Division of Militia, occasioned by the removal of the incumbent. He moved that a message be sent to the Senate to ballot immediately for a Major General to supply the vacancy, and nominated therefor James Whitfield, of Lenoir. The proposition was agreed to by the Senate, and a balloting accordingly took place, which resulted in the choice of the gentleman nominated.

Mr. Dudley moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for a Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit, and nominating therefore Alexander Troy. The proposition was concurred in, a balloting was had, and Mr. Troy was elected without opposition.

Mr. Walton presented the petition of the Commissioned Officers of the 64th Regiment of Militia—Mr. Guinn, the petition of sundry citizens of Macon county, praying for the incorporation of a Turnpike Company—Mr. Pickett, the petition of sundry citizens of Buncombe, on the subject of opening a Road, to commence at the North and South Carolina line and terminate at Howard's Gap, intersecting the Saluda.

Mr. Slade, the petition of John Brown, Agent of Cathcart's hair, praying to have returned certain entry money—Mr. Hoke, the petition of Archibald R. S. Hunter, of Macon, in relation to the incorporation of a Road. Read and referred to appropriate Committees.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, Resolved, That the Secretary of State communicate to this House the number of Grants which have been issued by this State for Lands within the State of Tennessee, showing the number of acres in each Grant, and whether for Revolutionary services, or otherwise.

Saturday, Nov. 21.

#### SENATE.

The resolution fixing the day of adjournment of the Legislature, was read the third time, and, on motion of Mr. Hogan, ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Whitehurst presented a bill to prevent Justices of the Peace from issuing ex. a. until a return has been made by some lawful officer, that the defendant has no property, providing for appeals, and for other purposes. Read the first time and referred.

The Senate was occupied the greater part of the day in balloting, the particulars of which appear in the Commons' proceedings.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the several motions of Messrs. McCleese and Horton, messages were sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for Comptroller and Secretary of State, and nominating therefor Nathan A. Stedman, of Chatham, and William Hill, of Raleigh—the present incumbents. The message was concurred in so far as relates to the Secretary of State only, and a balloting being ordered, it resulted in the choice of Mr. Hill.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill to allow further time for the registration of Grants, moneys conveyances, deeds of gift, &c. &c. which was read the first time. [Allows three years.]

Mr. Clingman submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Road Laws.

Mr. Clingman remarked, that the object of his Resolution was to amend the portion of the Road Laws giving to Overseers of Roads the power of calling out conscripted hands. He wished to make the law more definite upon this point, and to limit the exercise of this power by Overseers.

Mr. Guinn presented a bill authorizing the entry of unsurveyed lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokees. Read the 1st time, and referred.

Mr. Baie submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the Revenue Laws by increasing the tax on Pedlars.

Mr. Clark said that for several years past, if his memory served him, this question as to the expediency of increasing the tax on Pedlars had been referred to a Committee, and they had as uniformly reported "against it"—thereby precluding the House from any opportunity of expressing its opinion as to the expediency of an increase. At this session he wished the sense of the House to be ascertained on this point, and should therefore move to amend the Resolution offered, by substituting in its place the following:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, that there is a class of Merchants in this State called Pedlars, the number of whom has rapidly increased within a few years, is still increasing, and ought to be diminished.

Resolved, that the practices of the Pedlars are in a high degree corrupting to the morals of our citizens, fraudulent upon all good and unsuspecting people, and prejudicial to the interest of the regular and stationed Merchants, whose success in any community bespeak the prosperity and growth in wealth of that community.

Resolved, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill increasing the tax upon Pedlars' licenses, to such an extent, as to make it exceedingly inconvenient for them hereafter to collect in such numbers in the State.

His object, continued Mr. C. was to prevent these Pedlars from visiting our State altogether, if possible, or at least to throw so many difficulties in the way of their getting here, as greatly to lessen their number. The only objections to an increase of the tax, which he had ever heard suggested, was that the tax raised from this specific

source took a considerable amount from the pockets of the State; but that if it is increased, the persons who will be so diminished, will be those who are applying for licenses. He thought that this branch of the Revenue had better be looked up altogether, than that the evils, which it engenders in this community should be tolerated.

In the Eastern part of the State, said Mr. C. these Pedlars have so increased in number, of late years, as to excite complaint, if not alarm. Formerly they were so few, that no objection was made to their passing and repassing on good behaviour, but their sudden augmentation, taken in connection with passing events, renders some measures necessary to stop their influx.

True it was, his Resolutions were couched in rather harsh terms, but not undeservedly so. Those persons engaged in peddling are from the North, for the most part are men of bad character at home, and are selected by their employers chiefly on account of their dexterity in driving a trade. The fraud and chicanery of a Yankee Pedlar are proverbial, and the epithets showered upon them show in what estimation they are held. They come to the South, imbued with all the fanatical notions of a Thompson or a Garrison—their calling gives them free access to our slaves, among whom they disseminate notions at war with the best interests both of the master and slave. He spoke from experience of the injurious influence of this class of traders on our colored population, and he trusted that effective measures would now be adopted to nip the evil in the bud.

The Resolutions were read and adopted.

NEW BANK IN CAMDEN.  
From the Camden Journal and Waig.

In conformity with notice given, the citizens of Camden and Beraham District met at the Court House on Saturday, the 14th inst. to consider the subject of memorializing the Legislature for a charter of a Bank to be located in Camden.

The meeting was organized by the call of Wm. E. Johnson to the chair, and the appointment of P. McCaskill to act as secretary.

On motion of J. C. West, Esq. a committee was appointed to prepare Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. J. C. West, W. M. Willie, C. Matheson, A. DeLeon, and A. Young, were appointed. The committee, after a short absence, returned and reported the following Preamble and Resolutions viz—

Whereas, an application was made to the Legislature of this State at its last session, praying for the charter of a Bank in this town, which application proved unsuccessful, and we feel persuaded that it could only have done so from the want of a proper understanding on the part of the Legislature, of our wants on this subject. We cannot for a moment suppose, that, with a correct knowledge of our trade and our limited facilities, arising mainly from the necessities of an increased banking capital, that it would refuse an application for a charter for an institution so much wanted by our citizens.

We have not assembled to-day, however, for the purpose of embodying the arguments which might be presented to the consideration of the Legislature, as an inducement for them to comply with so reasonable a request as the charter of a Bank for a town of the commercial importance of Camden—but if the committee understand the object of this meeting, it is to obtain an emphatic expression of the wishes of our fellow citizens on this, to us, important subject; and to take such measures as may be deemed best to lay the matter in its true light before the ensuing Legislature. Your committee therefore offer, for the consideration of the meeting, the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the commercial prosperity of Camden, and the planting interest of this portion of the State, require an increase of Banking capital.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be instructed to use every legitimate means in their power to obtain a charter of a Bank in this town.

Resolved, That W. E. Johnson, John Boykin, Sen., W. M. Willie, A. DeLeon, H. R. Cook, C. J. Shannon, and J. C. West, be a committee, and requested, in behalf of this meeting, to attend the ensuing session of the Legislature, and in such manner as shall to them seem fit, make such representations to any committee of that body to whom this subject shall be referred, as may tend to place our wants and necessities properly before them.

The resolutions were separately read and unanimously adopted.

"The Monster."—We had really hoped and believed that the Bank, since it was killed by Gen. Jackson, as we have been told a thousand times that it has been, had lost its fear-inspiring properties; but it would seem, by the following extract from an electioneering article in an Arkansas paper, that it is still a terrible bugbear. Possibly they have just heard in Arkansas, something about the "Monster" and his doings:

"PEOPLE OF ARKANSAS, BEWARE!—The engine of corruption and fuel abomination, the Bank of the United States, the manhood destroyer of our liberties, THE RED HARLOT FORETOLD IN HOLY WRIT, is among you."

As an interpreter of the Prophecies, the Arkansas writer "takes the rag off the bush." He is the first person who has identified the Bank as the "Red Harlot." The Roman

### Camden, Nov. 21. Tuesday.

From the Camden Journal and Waig.

Order. From the Camden Journal and Waig. From the Camden Journal and Waig. From the Camden Journal and Waig.

"We have further information from the Indian Stream country, where, as it appears, the affairs of the authors are not in a very quiet condition. Some of our last advices from British authorities have indicated the necessity, and a citizen had been carried off; a successful attempt to rescue whom, it appears blood has been shed, although as yet, not as yet. We can only express what we have before, that if New Hampshire means to maintain her jurisdiction (that there is necessity for speedy and efficient action.

"It may be well to mention that the citizen was rescued, and the shots fired in the Province of Canada, and not in New Hampshire."

Dreadful Accident.—Four Lives Lost.—At a corn chucking in the county of Kerry, at the house of Leonard Scott, some few days since, a Ben and grandson of Mr. Scott, also a son of Mr. Sprinkle, a neighbor, and a negro man belonging to the Sprinkle, were suddenly killed by the fall of a trib, into which they were thrown. The house was quite narrow, and high, and the wind blew it over and crushed them under it: they were all dead before they could be extricated. Six other persons were caught and wounded, some of them seriously, but we are glad to hear that they are all considered out of danger. What seems a little singular, is that the danger of their situation had been observed, and spoken of, but not sufficiently appreciated; the negro man replied facetiously on the occasion, that if a negro girl could make her escape, the could.—Car. Watchman.

The Mint.—We learn that a new die for the coins of the United States, is now a state of preparation, and will be ready for use in the ensuing year. The design prepared by Bully, and said to be exceedingly beautiful. It is a full length image of the Goddess of Liberty, in a sitting posture, with one hand resting on a shield containing the coat of arms of the United States. On the reverse, will be the American Eagle, as at present, without, however, the shield and coat of arms with which it is breast is disfigured, and which somewhat resembles a griffin, exhibiting the taste of brooding a bird with his feathers.

The first coin struck with the new dies will be the dollar, of which there have been been coined for thirty years.—Philadelphia Gazette.

The weather in the last few days has changed remarkably. But five or six days ago, and we had pretty pleasant summer weather; and yesterday morning it was drizzling. This week a bunch of ripe Raspberries were gathered in one of the gardens of our Village—Cotton, English Peas, and Beans, were blossoming. To day the scene is rather changed—in the course of three or four nights past, we have had frost hard enough to bite a body's nose. We have had a good quantity of rain lately, and the weather is now lowering and disagreeable; and we think that our market road is assuming its usual winter garb! When will the people make a Rail Road!—Yorkville Times, 22d ult.

Snow.—Yesterday morning it commenced snowing in good earnest, and was all hard at it when our paper went to press the evening. Notwithstanding the dry state of the earth and atmosphere, occasioned by previous rains, the ground and roofs of buildings present quite a snowy aspect. What a change since our last publication day!—Salem Reporter, 22d ult.

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—NOVEMBER 22.

Brandy, Peach, 40 a 50 Nails, cut, 6 1/2  
" Apple, 30 a 35 Sugar, brown, 9 1/2  
" " Lump, 10 1/2  
Bacon, 22 a 25 " Leaf, 11 1/2  
Beeswax, 12 1/2 a 14 1/2  
Coffee, 13 1/2 a 14 1/2  
Cotton, 13 1/2 a 14 1/2  
Corns, 50 a 60  
Flaxseed 1 25 a 1 40 Tobacco, (leaf) 10 1/2  
Flour, 60 a 67  
Feathers, 35 a 36 Cotton Bugging, 20 a 25  
Iron, 4 a 4 1/2  
Molasses, 39 a 35

CAMDEN—NOVEMBER 22.

Cotton, 13 1/2 a 14 1/2  
Corns, 50 a 60  
Flour, 60 a 67  
Feathers, 35 a 36  
Iron, 4 a 4 1/2  
Molasses, 39 a 35

COLUMBIA—NOVEMBER 22.

Bacon, 22 a 25  
Beeswax, 12 1/2 a 14 1/2  
Coffee, 13 1/2 a 14 1/2  
Cotton, 13 1/2 a 14 1/2  
Corns, 50 a 60  
Flaxseed 1 25 a 1 40  
Flour, 60 a 67  
Feathers, 35 a 36  
Iron, 4 a 4 1/2  
Molasses, 39 a 35

CHERAW—DECEMBER 1.

Bacon, 22 a 25  
Beeswax, 12 1/2 a 14 1/2  
Coffee, 13 1/2 a 14 1/2  
Cotton, 13 1/2 a 14 1/2  
Corns, 50 a 60  
Flaxseed 1 25 a 1 40  
Flour, 60 a 67  
Feathers, 35 a 36  
Iron, 4 a 4 1/2  
Molasses, 39 a 35

# Charlotte:

Friday, December 4, 1833.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.

## THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The "Raleigh Register," of the 1st instant, has the following paragraph in relation to the Amendments to our State Constitution. We have heretofore complied our published returns of votes on this subject from the Register, and shall give in our columns, next week, the Table of Complete Returns promised below.

"The amendments to the Constitution have been ratified by a majority of more than two-thirds of the whole number of voters. The Counties of Bertie, Camden, Currituck, Montgomery, and many, are yet to be heard from, and the vote now stands—For Ratification, 35,533; for Rejection, 12,446. We omit our Table this week, but hope to publish it with complete returns in our next.

**Whig Celebration in Baltimore.**—The attention of the reader is invited to the full account of this Celebration, as given on the first page of this day's paper.

We can fitly spare the room which is thus occupied in our columns, to give circulation to incidents transpiring so far from the immediate circle of our readers. But, viewing this celebration, together with the sentiments which it called forth from the distinguished Statesmen whose letters accompany the account, so intimately connected with the political history of the country and the day, we could not withhold it from our columns. It is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," at the spirit which animated the Whigs on the occasion referred to, and the sound views expressed by their highly patriotic invited fellow-citizens, will ere long universally prevail among the Republicans of this country, and result (as they could not that case fall to do) in the rescue of our glorious institutions from the ruthless grasp of lawless hands.

**The Diamond.**—In noticing the recent announcement, by us, that a Diamond had been found in this State, the Fayetteville Observer expresses its doubt of the fact:

"We hope the recent hoax in relation to the discovery of a Diamond in Virginia, has put the Editor of the Journal on his guard, and that he has not been imposed upon by a stale joke."

Never fear, Mr. Observer. We have never before heard of "the recent hoax in relation to the discovery of a Diamond in Virginia," but we have more than one idea that we have "been imposed upon by a stale joke," than we have that it would be a "hoax" to say there were no diamonds in existence. Neither have we seen the Gem, the discovery of which we announced; but the character of the gentleman who found it, and who showed it to the original letter from Mr. Clemens, (an extract from which we published,) cannot leave a doubt of the entire correctness of our statement, and what adds still more to the certainty of the fact, in our mind, is that the lucky discoverer of the precious stone did not volunteer the publication of the circumstance, but only consented to give it to the scientific world upon personal application from us, after we had for some time heard mentioned in private circles.

**The New Governor.**—Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq., Senator from Craven County, was on Monday the 23d ultimo, elected Governor of the State of North Carolina, for the ensuing year, the period having expired for which Governor Warren was eligible to the office. Wm. B. Moore, Esq., of Sampson County, was the opposing candidate; and the balloting stood as follows:

Spaight,	103
Moore,	86
Wm. D. Moseley, (not a candidate),	4
Jos. McD. Carme, (do),	1

If the election of Mr. Spaight shows any one thing more than another, it is the practical certainty which it furnishes upon the virtue of perseverance. We see it stated, in a responsible contemporary journal, that Mr. S. "has been a standing candidate for the office for time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary!" The constancy with which poor Amy Dardin petitioned each revolving session of Congress for the value of her slain horse, is completely thrown into the shade by the indomitable firmness of the Hon. gentleman—who, it is said, "has never before been so fortunate as to fight on a Legislature that had discernment enough to recognize in him any fitness for the office."

On the subject of the election, it is observed in the "Raleigh Standard," that "it was wished by a large number of the Republican members, that William D. Moseley, Esq., Speaker of the Senate, should be selected by the Democratic party; but in a comparison of opinions, Mr. Spaight was agreed upon as their candidate."

This same "Republican" or "Democratic" party is the one which the Standard elsewhere says "shows all caucus nominations of Presidential Candidates." But they will caucus for Governors, it seems; and reject the man who has most ability, for the one that has the greatest amount of impurity!!!—The true humbug-caucus (alias Van-Democratic doctrine).

**Cabarrus Election.**—In the House of Commons of this State, on Tuesday the 24th ult., on motion of Mr. Hope, a Writ of Election was

granted to the House of the County of Cabarrus, for one member of the House of Commons, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of D. M. Herring, Esq. The election will take place on Monday next, the 7th instant.

**Hugh Waddell (Whig)** has been elected a member of the House of Commons, from Orange County, vice James Forest, dec'd. (Administration.) The vote stood as follows:—Waddell 538, Hurdle (Van Buren) 433, Craig (Whig) 180.

**Aid to Texas.**—Volunteers continue to flock from this country to assist the Texans in their war against Mexico. The New York Commercial Advertiser, of the 15th ultimo, states that a vessel would leave that port on the next day, having two hundred men on board, for the scene of conflict; and the Louisville (Kent.) and Huntsville (Ala.) papers bring accounts of sixty volunteers having left the former and thirty the latter place, for the same destination. Do not these movements conflict with the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 30th April, 1818, lately published in our paper? We think they do, decidedly. Where, then, is the Executive power, that it do not see the laws faithfully executed? Can it be possible that Gen. Jackson intends to execute this law as he may "understand it," and thus allow American citizens to wage war with a foreign friendly Power, with impunity? It is to be hoped not.

**Legislature of South Carolina.**—This body assembled at Columbia on Monday the 23d ultimo; and, quorums being present in both Houses, immediately proceeded to business. On the next day Gov. McDuffie sent in the Annual Message, a copy of which we have received, and glanced over with great satisfaction. It is a State Paper of first rate ability, whether viewed as a literary production or as a mere business document. The Message dwells at some length upon the designs, &c. of the Northern Abolitionists, (upon which subject it is needless to say that Gov. McDuffie takes the best and the highest ground,) remarks upon the project of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail-Road, the College, and the Militia System, and winds up with the subject of the Federal relations of the State. We shall copy a portion of the Message at the first moment that we can find room for it.

**France.**—In noticing the many flying reports of the possible contingency of a war with "our ancient ally," on account of the Indemnity, the "New York Journal of Commerce," of a late date, has the following paragraph. It will be seen by it, (what we are very happy to learn) that our relations with France are not in fact so threatening an aspect as many of the aforesaid "rumors of war" had led us to believe they were:

"Since the passage of the Indemnity Bill, with the clause requiring a 'satisfactory explanation,' nothing has been done on the part of our Government, except the act of approving Mr. Livingston's last letter to the French Minister. The President expressed his approbation of that letter to Mr. Pageot, the French Charge des Affaires here, and further protested against the construction put upon the Message by some of the members of the French Chamber. Mr. Pageot informed his Government officially of this approval and disclaimer by the President. Since that time, no communication has been received by Mr. Pageot, or by our Government, decisive of the course which France intends to pursue. The French Government has not intimated its satisfaction, or its dissatisfaction, with the 'explanation' tendered by the President."

"It is not true that a draft has been offered and protested for any portion of the money."

**Men and principles are settling down**—finding their proper side of the line of demarcation—very rapidly. If these movements continue much longer as they have begun, we shall soon be able to lay our finger even upon the "Little Magician" himself! The following is an extract from a letter from a gentleman in Westfield, (Massachusetts), to a gentleman in Cincinnati, (Ohio), published in the "Cincinnati Evening Post," which paper vouches for the genuineness of the letter. Can such words be mistaken? But we will give the letter without comment:

"One word on politics. I have only to say that I have made up my mind to vote for Van Buren for the next Presidency—you will think strange of this, it is highly probable, for you always have been so well acquainted with my Whig principles heretofore. I will say, there is something more predominant in my breast, than the mere victory of Whig or Opposition. Will we cry Liberty and Republicanism in our home, when there are upwards of 2,000,000 of souls now laboring under bondage and slavery? I will ask, who can we look to for a removal of this great degradation, but Mr. Van Buren? Has he not manifested, by his vote, that he is willing that our colored brethren should have the same privilege at the ballot box as any American citizen? I will answer, yes. I will say that Mr. Van Buren shall have my vote, in preference to any other candidate, unless there should come of the Whig Candidates some out openly and avowedly for the immediate emancipation of the blacks. You will say that the South will suffer much by this. What of that?—they have no business to hold them in bondage and call themselves Republicans. Let me hear from you soon on this subject."

**The "Raleigh Standard,"** well knowing the result which would be exhibited by any attempt on the part of the Vans to get up a Legislative Nomination of their idol, "paws off" by saying that it is "well known that their candidate has been nominated by a Convention of the People, [!!!!] and that their party respects all caucus nominations of Presidential Candidates." [!!!!] Oh, Mr. Barker! arise and rebuke the cool effrontery of thy co-laborer in the arts of Caucusing and Humbuggery!!

**Electors.**—On Saturday the 23d ultimo, William Hill, Esq., was re-elected Secretary of State, by the Legislature of North Carolina, without opposition.

On Monday the 23d, Nathan A. Seidman, Esq., was re-elected Controller of Public Accounts, by the Legislature of North Carolina, without opposition.

**Bishop Ives.**—In a recent number of "the Churchman," we observe the following extract of a late letter from this worthy and much-beloved Prelate, dated "Geneva, (Switzerland), Sept. 20." It will no doubt impart much satisfaction to the Bishop's numerous friends, in and out of his Diocese, to learn, from his own pen, that he is once more in the enjoyment of that greatest of all earthly blessings, good health.

"My Dear — I have only time to write you a word to assure you of my improved health. Travelling on foot in the delightful climate of Switzerland has done more than anything else to set me up. I have felt, for the last two weeks, like a new man. Indeed it could hardly be otherwise, the air is so pure, and the scenery so beautiful and grand. I have visited most of the south and western cantons; the Jura mountains, the awful heights of Mont Blanc, the 'clear and placid Leman,' with its variety of enchanting objects; and to-morrow, God willing, I start on foot for Martigny, the great St. Bernard, Col de Balme, &c. &c. I have derived so much benefit already from this kind of exercise and diversion, that I am resolved to pursue it till impeded by the snows of winter, when I now think I shall return to the south of England, as the cholera is still raging in Italy."

**Late Vegetation.**—The Editor of the Charlotte Courier states that he had a mess of Green Corn for dinner on the 24th of November, gathered from his own garden! He also saw green Peas and new Irish Potatoes for sale in the market on the morning of the same day! This has been truly an extraordinary season.

Several articles omitted for want of room.

(FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.)  
**Mr. Editor:** Our Jackson folks, away down here on Crooked Creek, have got a kinder report about some of our folks away up in Charlotte; and if it's true, I don't see how our folks shall ever get out of such a snarl. I was over, the other day, at neighbour Dick Dabshall's; and arter axen the news, &c. "Well," says he, "Mr. Blue have you heard the news about our folks up in Charlotte?" "No," says I, "what is it, Mr. Dabshall?" Why Mr. Blue, to tell you the truth, Sir, just between you and me and this black jack, our Van Buren folks the other day in Charlotte refused to take "Benton's Yellow Boys," (as the gold pieces is called you know,) as a legal tender!! and what is worst in 'em, they had to get one of them confounded Whigs to figure em up and tell what they was worth, because that was what our folks didn't know." Says I, "Mr. Dabshall, you don't say so?" "All a fact," said he. "Why," says I, "Mr. Dabshall, isn't that the kind of currency which that ar great man what went to Congress, and Mr. Hutchison, who goes to Raleigh, and the gentleman who Dr. Bonest graduated with, with so many large letters to his name, such as L. L. D. &c. recommended to us Jackson folks way down here on Crooked Creek?" "Tru, tru," says he, "but that's all in my eye pretty Betty Martin."

This kinder nettled me, and I went rite over to Dr. Bonest, and we've talked the matter all over to ourselves; and once Mr. Dabshall came in and talked with us, and we agreed to keep it still, for it was admitted on all hands, that we were coming upon critical times, and we must keep it dark, for we must not BLAB out anything that would go agin our folks. But Mr. Editor, I'm afraid it's gone gone with our party, if it's true. I'm more afraid of the figurin up part of it, for just to think how many a long speech our good leaders have made about these "Yellow Boys," and at the same time, none of them cant tell the value of the Gold coin, without applying to the Whigs to figure up the value of the Gold Drops. I am opposed to this way of getting the Whigs to figure em up for us, for when you get them whigs agoing, we cant never tell when they'll stop—they carry every thing afore em at such a rate.

I am now done, Mr. Editor, and I wish you to let us know, down here on Crooked Creek, whether the report be true or not. LONG-TAIL-BLUE.

(Mr. Blue is mainly correct in his information. We had the circumstances of the case detailed to us at the time of its occurrence; but, for the credit of "the party," to which many of our honest and well-meaning citizens have pinned their "faith and practice," we declined publishing it to the world. However, being called on, as above, (and, as it appears, by one of the aforesaid honest Jackson men,) we are no longer at liberty to withhold from our readers what we know of the matter. And a fine practical comment it is upon the open-mouthed and senseless brawlings of certain of their leaders, about the "better currency than Nick Biddle's rage," "the Yellow Boys," "the Mint Drops," &c. &c. &c.!! The case, as related to us, was as follows: A man had cast his opponent in a law suit, and demanded of him the amount of damages awarded, in gold or silver, he refusing to take paper as a legal tender. The poor fellow went about seeking all the precious metals he could find, and paying a premium for it—(we ourselves let him have all we had at the time)—in order to meet the demand of the hard-hearted claimant; and when at last he succeeded in buying the requisite amount, and took it to THE LAWYER to meet the requisition of the claim, this wise expounder of the statutes, this public advocate of a hard-money Government, this opponent of the Bank-rag Aristocracy, said it was not a legal tender, because there happened to be some foreign

coins among it! (and who does not know that the greater part of our specie is composed of foreign coins?) and for some time refused to take it, until persuaded of its legality!!! Comment is unnecessary. We shall not divulge the names of the parties to this previous and bright transaction.—Ed.

**Superintendent of the Branch Mint.**—We shall soon know who is to fill the office of Superintendent of the Branch Mint. When the offices at the disposal of the Legislature are filled—when the appointments to vacancies on the Circuit Court bench shall be made if one gentleman, be not provided for, we shall see the reason why the Branch Mint appointment at Charlotte has been held by a temporary superintendent. We have more to say on this subject anon.—Western Carolinian.

## By Last Thursday's Mail.

From the Raleigh Register of the 1st instant.  
**Judge of the Superior Court.**—The Legislature find great difficulty in making a Judge, to supply the vacancy occasioned by Judge Seawell's death. There have been seven ballotings, and no choice has yet been effected. On the first balloting, John L. Bailey, Frederick Nash, and W. C. Stanly, were in nomination, and the vote stood thus: Bailey 47, Nash 47, Stanly 29, Blank and Scattering 71. Mr. Toomer's name was then added, and the second balloting was as follows: Bailey 39, Nash 37, Toomer 35, Stanly 30, Blank and Scattering 85. Before the third balloting took place, the name of Edward Hall was added to the nomination, and it resulted in giving for Louis D. Henry (not in nomination) 37, Bailey 36, Nash 31, Stanly 29, Hall 15, Toomer 14, Blank and Scattering 18. On the fifth balloting, (Mr. Toomer's name having been withdrawn) Henry received 54, Bailey 40, Nash 34, Stanly 29, Hall 15, Blank and Scattering 19. On the 6th Henry received 62, Bailey 54, Nash 38, Stanly 19, Hall 13, Blank and Scattering 15. Previous to the seventh balloting, the names of Messrs. Hall and Stanly were withdrawn, and the vote stood: Henry 65, Bailey 79, Nash 16, Blank and Scattering 11.

[We are requested by a personal friend of Mr. Henry, to state, as an act of justice to him, that he has been voted for, not only without his consent, but against his expressed wishes to the contrary; and that while he is duly sensible of the kindness of his friends, he cannot accept the office of Judge, on account of other obligations which he deems imperative.]

From the Nat. Intelligencer of the 25th November.  
**Mississippi Election.**—All the returns we have from Mississippi give Lynch (Anti-Van Buren) for the office of Governor, a majority over Runnels, (Van Buren), viz:

Hinds County majority for Lynch	165 votes.
Rankin	" 303 "
Madison	" 152 "

Majority for Lynch in 3 counties 515

The Jackson (Mi.) Banner says: "We feel no doubt of the election of Judge Lynch as Governor of this State." Here's a change!

The votes for two Members of Congress appear to have been cast in about the same proportion as those for Governor.

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionable Articles**, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES, Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do. Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE, Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azure), to suit all ages and sights, GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies, IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Britannia-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Castles, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Candelsticks, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.  
Charlotte, November, 1833. 704f

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

## Negro Hiring.

ON the first of January next, at the Plantation of the late Eli Springs, dec'd., I will hire out to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, all the Negroes belonging to the Minor heirs of said deceased. And at the same time and place will sell some Corn and Oats.

JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian,  
Dec. 1, 1833. 4w.r

## WANTED.

AT the Tinning Business, 2 or 3 Apprentices. Boys from the country would be preferred. Any one offering must come recommended for their sober and steady habits.

CRAVEN & FOLSOM.  
Nov. 27, 1833. 6w

## NOTICE.

WHILE the subscriber was in Charlotte, on the 25th ultimo, his horse broke loose and lost his saddle, blanket, and cinch—the saddle is a common one, but good. Any person finding these articles and leaving them either at Mr. Wm. Hunter's or the Printing Office, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

Dec. 3, 1833. M. HYAMS.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1833.	Sun	Mun	MOON'S PHASES
4 Friday,	7 54 30		Dec. November, 1833.
5 Saturday,	7 54 51		
6 Sunday,	7 54 51		Full 5 11 55 even'g
7 Monday,	7 104 50		Last 12 10 50 even'g
8 Tuesday,	7 104 50		New 19 4 45 morn'g
9 Wednesday,	7 114 40		First 26 1 30 after'noon
10 Thursday,	7 114 40		

## A chance for a Printer.

THE subscriber, desirous of devoting his entire attention to other business, offers for sale the CAMDEN JOURNAL establishment. Connected with the office is all the material necessary for printing the paper, and for doing all the job work usually offered at a country office. The Press is an excellent one, of Peter Smith's patent. The JOURNAL has a respectable and increasing circulation, and an advertising patronage inferior to no country paper in the Southern States.

To a Printer, one capable of discharging the duties of Editor, and devoting a part of his time to the mechanical department, this situation offers very decided advantages.

The establishment will be sold a bargain, and the terms accommodating. Possession may be had on or after the first of January next.

Persons wishing to purchase may learn further particulars, by addressing the subscriber post paid. JOHN C. WARR.

## NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on a credit, on Saturday the 26th of December next, at the late residence of Jane Lees, dec'd., all the **Perishable Property** belonging to the estate of Jackson Lee, dec'd., to wit:

One Bed and Furniture,  
One Silver Watch,  
One Rifle, and one Shot Gun, &c.

—AND, ALSO—

Three Likely Negroes,

viz: two men and one woman. Also, at the same time and place, the Land of said deceased will be rented.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WM. LEE, Adm'r.

Nov. 28, 1833. 70ta

N. B. All persons having claims of any kind or denomination whatsoever, against the estate of Jackson Lee, dec'd., must present them to me, in the time and manner prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

WM. LEE, Adm'r.

## JACKSONVILLE FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY to the Will of John C. Lee, dec'd., I will sell the Land and premises on which he formerly lived, commonly called **JACKSONVILLE**, on the head waters of Richardson's creek, containing 410 acres, on which there is a good Dwelling House, Store House, and Gin House, with the other necessary buildings, all in good repair. There is an excellent Spring, a Well, a small Tan Yard, and a very good Orchard, all situated at the Cross Roads on the Rocky River road, leading from Cabarrus county to Camden, S. C., and the Newtown road, leading from Charaw, Wadesborough, &c. to Landsford, and is considered an excellent stand for Mercantile Business, and a place of Entertainment. For terms apply to

THO. P. DILLON, Executor.  
Dec. 3, 1833. 173

## NORTH-CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY. TWELFTH CLASS FOR 1833.

To be drawn at **Louisburg,** On SATURDAY, the 19th of December, ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING-FIGURE SYSTEM.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

CAPITAL \$6,000!!!

PRIZE \$6,000!!!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of 6,000 Dollars is \$6,000
1 Prizes of 3,000 Dollars is 3,000
3 Prizes of 2,000 Dollars is 6,000
10 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars is 10,000
10 Prizes of 500 Dollars is 5,000
10 Prizes of 300 Dollars is 3,000
10 Prizes of 200 Dollars is 2,000
80 Prizes of 100 Dollars is 8,000
100 Prizes of 50 Dollars is 5,000
116 Prizes of 30 Dollars is 3,480
201 Prizes of 20 Dollars is 4,020
300 Prizes of 15 Dollars is 4,500
6,000 Prizes of 10 Dollars is 60,000
6,000 Prizes of 5 Dollars is 30,000
6,000 Prizes of 4 Dollars is 24,000

18,842 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost \$40 And must draw net 17

223

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole Tickets will be - \$23 00 For 10 Half Tickets, - 11 50 For 10 Quarter Tickets, - 5 75

ET All orders from a distance, by mail, (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to WILLIAM H. SPECK, Charlotte, N. C., and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

ET All Prizes payable in cash, fifty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets \$4, Half 2, Quarters 1.

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

WM. H. SPECK'S Office,

(In the Store lately occupied by S. C. Caldwell)

Charlotte, N. C.

Charlotte Journal

W. H. HARRIS, Editor.  
T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

The Charlotte Journal, will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged. Three Dollars if not paid until after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months \$1.25.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Fifty cents per square (not exceeding 30 lines) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or 91 for three weeks, for one square. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. If on all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noted on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until failed, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to Parents and the friends of youth generally, that he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the Exercises will commence on the first Monday in January next.

Being wholly unconnected with any other pursuits, he promises to devote his attention exclusively to the business of teaching, and will spare no pains to interest the minds of those placed under his care, so as to render instruction at once delightful and profitable. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of idle and dissolute habits; and a punctual attendance on the duties of the Institution will be rigidly required.

As the opinion to some extent prevails, that too much time is spent in acquiring a knowledge of words—the Subscriber would observe, that in his course of instruction in Classical Literature, a minute analysis of words will be taught, with their combination in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough acquaintance with those beautiful and important Languages of Antiquity.

The following will comprise the Course of Studies, viz: Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Gould's edition expurgata,) Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Xenophon, Græca Majora, and Bay's Algebra.

It is hoped that the well known salubrity of Lincolnton, the industrious and moral character of the citizens, together with the cheapness of board, will insure to this Institution a liberal share of public patronage.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Languages and Mathematics, per session of 23 weeks \$10

English Grammar and Geography, 75

Nov. 23, 1835. J. A. WALLACE.

COMPOUND

Chloride Tooth-Powder.

For Whitening and Preserving the Teeth, and Cleansing the Mouth.

THE Chloride Tooth-Powder effectually whitens the Teeth, speedily removes all stains or discolorations, like wine, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath, imparting an agreeable odor. In fine, it hardens the gums, prevents what is usually called "scurvy," and preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition, and completely nullifies the propensity to the use of snuff. It contains no ingredient, either of a mechanical or chemical nature, that has the remotest tendency to injure the texture of the teeth. Prepared and sold by W. M. B. FLINN, Six miles west of Charlotte.

ASPIRE NUMMUM IN PARVO.

Odontalgic Drops.

For the Cure of "the worst of all Diseases," the TOOTHACHE.

THESE Drops, the discovery of which is the offspring of accident, I do not, with charlatan puffery, set forth as an infallible specific for tooth-ache; but having tried them on myself and many others, I can very safely recommend them as a remedy capable of affording immediate relief to the excruciating pain of tooth-ache in nine cases out of ten, without the slightest pain being produced by its application. It does not accelerate the decay of the tooth to which it is applied, but enables the Dentist to perform the operation of "stopping or plugging the tooth," much sooner than he can otherwise accomplish. In a word, it will alleviate a vast deal of human suffering, and supersede a most painful operation.

Prepared and sold by W. M. B. FLINN, Six miles west of Charlotte.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, while acting as Constable, received from William Deaton, to collect, a note for fifteen dollars and ten cts., on Archibald Miles, for which I gave him a receipt. I have frequently offered the said Deaton the above note, but he has refused to receive it. But, on the 24th inst. he called to see me, and agreed to take back the note; upon looking for my receipt, he found it was not in his pocket-book—he then offered to give me another receipt as an offset to the one I had given him, and while I was writing the same, he took the note, which was lying on the table, and cleared himself. This is to forewarn all persons against trading for said receipt.

ISAAC SPENCER.  
Nov. 23, 1835.

Just Received

FROM Charlotte, a new supply of Dry Goods & Groceries, viz: Sugar, Rice, Coffee, Tea, Holland Gin, Irish Whiskey, Cognac Brandy, Madeira, Malaga, Tenerife, and Muscadine Wines, Beer, Bottled Porter, CANDLES, Oranges, Spanish Cigars, Crackers. Also, a small select assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, &c. for sale, low, for Cash, by A. NOWLAN.

Charlotte, Nov. 23, 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. Wm. J. Folk, are requested to come forward and settle.

N. W. ALEXANDER, Agent and Attorney.  
Charlotte, Nov. 24, 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Francis Wilson, deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to me at Cherraw; and those having demands against said estate will hand me their claims properly attested.

RICHARD PHELAN, Adm'r.  
Cherraw, Nov. 17, 1835.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his Plantation, lying four miles to the west of Charlotte, on the Rozzel Ferry Road, joining the lands of James C. Brawley, John McCord and others, containing about 72 acres—25 acres improved and fresh, not being in use more than 3 or 4 years. There is also about 10 acres of first rate meadow land. On the premises are a Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses. Possession giving immediately.

JOHN SIMPSON.  
Nov. 23, 1835.

NOTICE.

ON Thursday, the 17th day of December next, I will expose to public sale, at the Dwelling House of the late John Matthews, dec'd., a large quantity Corn, Cotton, Hay, Fodder, a Stock of Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, One Road Wagon, One set Blacksmith Tools, and a great many other articles necessary to a farm. Terms of sale, twelve month's credit.

Any person having demands against said estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and settle.

HUGH HARRIS, Executor.  
Nov. 23, 1835.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the Subscriber, having taken out Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Alexr. Porter, dec'd., at the November Term, 1833: This is to request all those indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment between this and the fifteenth day of December next. Those who do not avail themselves of this Notice may expect to find their Notes or Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. Also all those who have claims against said estate are notified to bring them forward properly authenticated within the time prescribed by Act of Assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAS. PORTER, Ex'r.  
Nov. 23, 1835.

LOST.

ON the 10th inst., between Andrew Grier, Esq., and Capt. Sam'l. Cox's, a small calfskin (wallet) Pocket Book, containing a number of notes, duobills, and receipts. The public are cautioned against trading for any of said notes, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the subscriber.

JAS. A. GRIER.  
Nov. 24, 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Charles Alexander, dec'd., are requested to present them properly attested to the subscriber, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

CHAS. G. ALEXANDER, Ex'r.  
Nov. 24, 1835.

50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in the county of Mecklenburg, a negro man named ELLICK, about five feet six or eight inches high, 30 years old, black complexioned, and has rather a down look when spoken to, and speaks rather broad and slow for a negro; some of his front teeth are out. He had on a light mixed coat, and copperas pantaloons, and white wool hat,—he has other good clothing with him. The above reward of \$50 will be paid if caught without the county of Mecklenburg, or \$10 if taken within the county.

MARGARET A. HARRIS.  
Nov. 24, 1835.

A Carpet Travelling Bag,

Containing a few articles of Wearing Apparel.

WAS picked up on the Tocknaw-Road about ten miles from Lincolnton, on the 18th ultimo. The owner can obtain it by describing its contents at this office, and paying the charges for this notice.

Charlotte, Nov. 30, 1835.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

W. E. have received

of our Fall & Winter Goods, consisting of every variety of goods usually kept in our town.

All persons that wish to buy Goods upon the very best terms, will do well to call and examine, and hear our prices. We will make it an object to persons that buy for Cash, or punctual dealers.

We have on hand a quantity of good Blagging, very low priced.

We will take Country Produce in exchange for Goods.

The highest price will be paid for 500 yards of Linsey.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.  
Nov. 13, 1835.

Land Agency.

THE Subscriber having settled himself permanently in Raleigh, the County seat of Shelby County, which is within 9 miles of Memphis, in the Western District, will attend to paying taxes, purchasing or selling Lands, or any other business under a power of Attorney. Letters addressed to me, (post paid) at Raleigh, will be punctually attended to.

CHARLES E. REINHARDT.  
Nov. 1835.

Emporium of Fashion.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business one door South of Wm. Carson's Store, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Work done on short notice and in the most approved and modern style.

N. B. Any of my customers wishing clothes made without calling, can be accommodated by sending an order describing the colour, quality, &c., of the article they wish. Such orders will be promptly attended to, and a selection made as much to their advantage as they could do for themselves.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber has been duly authorized to sell the Columbian System. Those who wish it, can be accommodated. It is undoubtedly the most accurate method for fitting the human form that has ever been produced. The price is \$20 with instruction, or 15 without.

W. J. KEAHEY.  
Charlotte [N. C.] Nov. 13, 1835.

Disolution of Copartnership.

THE "paying season" having now arrived, we take the liberty of saying that the Firm of HAYES & ORR was dissolved on the 27th of March last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern, are requested to come forward by the 1st of January next, and make payment, as it is important the old business should be closed.

JOHN L. HAYES,  
JAMES H. ORR.  
November 7, 1835.

The business will be hereafter

conducted by the undersigned, who begs leave to return his thanks to the very liberal public, for the patronage which he has received; and takes pleasure in informing his friends that he is now receiving, direct from Philadelphia and New York, his Winter Supply, when his assortment will be very complete, and he will sell GOODS very low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a credit. All persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call, bear prices, and judge for themselves.

JAMES H. ORR.  
Charlotte, Nov. 7th, 1835.

R. A. Wallace

IS now receiving and opening his Fall and Winter Supply of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Assortment complete.

Charlotte, Nov. 13th, 1835.

Settle Your Book Accounts.

ALL those that have Book Accounts standing with the Subscriber, will please call and settle them by the first day of January, 1836, as after that day business will be done exclusively for cash or notes on demand.

N. B. I still continue to keep on hand Saddles and Harness, and all articles in my line, which I will sell low for Cash.

JAMES T. ASBURY.  
Nov. 3, 1835.

Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a first rate Plantation, lying on the Catawba river in Lincoln county, four miles south of Beatie's Ford, containing between 800 and 1000 acres. The land will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms will be made liberal to suit the situation of any one wishing to purchase. The land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton.

SAMUEL CONNER.  
Nov. 3, 1835.

Taken Up

A ND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 19th instant, a negro boy named ARCHER, about five feet six inches high, dark complexioned, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Jailer.  
Oct. 12, 1835.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRIVATE CONVEYANCE

FROM among the long list of testimonials to the usefulness of these PILLS, we particularly select the following:

October 3, 1835.

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of New-England.

OMNIBUS.

A team of Private Horses, and an elegant and experienced Driver, for the purpose of accommodating all who may have occasion to desire to employ private conveyance from Charlotte to any of the neighboring towns.

Terms of Hire, very Reasonable.

The vehicle is capable of containing seven persons with the greatest convenience, and is constructed that a distance of fifty or fifty miles per day may be performed with perfect ease to passengers.

Gentlemen or Families who stay in Charlotte for the purpose of visiting the Gold Mines in the neighborhood, can be accommodated with an Omnibus, and a driver who is acquainted with the country, at all times.

Charlotte, Oct. 15, 1835. B. P. BOYD & CO.

N. B. There are two lines of Stages from Salisbury to the North, and two from Yorkville to the South.

A Splendid Line of HACKS,

Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and dispatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Lenoir, Warren, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Railroad for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Railroad; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk.

At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for SLEEP.

The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS. All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter to Salisbury only.

All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,  
JOSEPH L. MORING.  
Nov. 11, 1835.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City

amounts to \$10 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . . 67

Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3

Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 11

Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5

Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, . . . 5

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

Paper for Sale.

JUST received and for sale, 4 reams of Imperial, 20 reams super-royal, and 4 reams medium printing paper, and 12 reams writing paper. Also, several reams wrapping paper. The above paper will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers. For further information, enquire at the Printing Office.

Charlotte, Oct. 8, 1835.

FARMERS & PLANTERS

ALMANAC,

FOR 1836.

JUST received and for Sale at this Office, the Carolina and Virginia Almanac for the year 1836, calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C. Single one 10 cents; dozen 75 cents; half groce \$3 50; groce \$6.

An Apprentice TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country would be preferred.

Dr. Peter's Vegetable

Medicine for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, price Four Dollars.

Both the above valuable Medicines are for sale in Charlotte, by Smith & Williams; in Concord, by P. B. Burrenger; in Salisbury, by John Murphy; and in Yorkville, N. C. by Wm. H. M. where numerous certificates, with regard to their unrivalled efficacy can be seen.

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JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this

OFFICE.